

هبة الامل

JORDAN TIMES

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Bourguiba returns home

BONN, Jan. 10. (R)—President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia flew home today after more than two months of hospital treatment at the Venusberg Clinic in Bonn, a Tunisian embassy spokesman said. The spokesman had no details of the President's condition, but embassy sources said his health was restored. They said Mr. Bourguiba had suffered mainly from disturbed sleep. Spokesmen at the Venusberg clinic, Bonn's largest and most modern hospital, declined to give any details about the Tunisian president's stay. But hospital sources said he was treated by Professor Gerd Huber, a neurological and psychiatric specialist.

AMMAN, THURSDAY JANUARY 11, 1979 — SAFAR 12, 1399

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Search for Palestinians continues

TEL AVIV, Jan. 10 (R)—Police searched Turkey's biggest city for two Palestinians who escaped from a jail where they were serving life sentences for killing four Israeli airline passengers in an airport attack two years ago. Officials said a close search was being kept on all exits, including the city's Yessilkoy district, where Mehdi Mohammadi and Hussein Mohammed al-Yusuf, in their 20s, launched their assault on the departures hall with explosives and automatic weapons in August 1976. The two who died were passengers about to board an El Al flight to London. The other two, who were passengers about to board an El Al flight to London, were taken to a hospital. The other two, who were passengers about to board an El Al flight to London, were taken to a hospital. The other two, who were passengers about to board an El Al flight to London, were taken to a hospital.

Greece, Libya urge bases removal from region

ATHENS, Jan. 10 (R)—Greece and the Libyan Jamahiriya today called on "imperialist powers" to remove military bases from the Mediterranean region to improve security in the area. The joint call was issued following a three-day visit by Greek Foreign Affairs Minister Kostas Karamanlis to Tripoli. He talks with Major Abdel Salam Jalloud, a member of the Libyan General Secretariat. In their statement, Hamed and Libya also said that the Camp David Middle East efforts, aimed at getting a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, did not solve the conflict in the area. Such agreements were against the interests of the Palestinian people, the statement said.

Chinese VP calls for closer ties with Libya

HONG KONG, Jan. 10 (R)—Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao today met the first Libyan ambassador to China, El Hassan Maghous, in Peking, the New China News Agency reported. The agency said the Chinese vice-premier called for closer ties between China and the Libyan Jamahiriya, which established diplomatic relations last year.

Kennedy urges dilution of OPEC power

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (R)—Senator Edward Kennedy yesterday urged the United States to "sit on its hands" instead of pushing for new oil sources that would help dilute the power of oil exporting countries. The Massachusetts democrat said OPEC represents a substantial new source of oil and natural gas. He said the Carter administration had not devised a coherent policy on OPEC's oil and gas, calling this "a major failure in energy policy and our foreign policy." He also called on the United States to provide additional oil and gas to compete with OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) in the international market and the American petrol industry.

OPEC fund to help 3rd world to be revived

CARACAS, Jan. 10 (R)—The new Venezuelan government today said it would revive the idea of a fund to channel the oil income of oil-exporting countries to the third world. The energy minister Hugo Perez La Salvia said yesterday. Mr. Perez said this was part of the programme of president-elect Luis Herrera, a fellow member of the Christian Social Party. The fund could be set up initially by as few as four of the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and using only part of their petrodollar surpluses. Mr. Perez said: "The OPEC fund could orchestrate investments in other countries and other developing countries and also help them when they face foreign debt problems because of the high cost of importing energy, he said."

India to hold enquiry into Naga raids on Assam

DELHI, Jan. 10 (R)—Prime Minister Morarji Desai yesterday agreed to hold an enquiry into a raid by Naga rebels on five villages on the Assam side of the Nagaland-Assam state border in northeast India. Officials at the Assam state capital of Gauhati said bodies had been recovered from the scene of last Friday's raid, the biggest since most Naga rebels stopped fighting for independence from India in 1975. About 20,000 villagers are reported to have fled the area of the attack. Armed paramilitary forces are searching for the raiders and extra security has been set along the state border.

Top Republicans call for Diggs' expulsion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Top Republicans in the U.S. House of Representatives are challenging convicted repatriate Charles Diggs' right to retain his seat. House Republican Leader John Rhodes said a formal complaint will be filed in the House next week aimed at producing a vote by the full House to expel Diggs. Diggs, a Democrat from Michigan, is appealing a three-year federal prison sentence on his conviction of diverting \$40,000 in salaries of employees to cover personal and office expenses. Although he was overwhelmingly re-elected to his 13th House term in November from his Detroit district, the constitution gives each chamber of Congress the power to expel a member by a two-thirds vote.

Jumbo makes emergency landing at Narita

OSAKA, Japan, Jan. 10 (R)—Four Boeing 747 jumbo jets today made emergency landings at Narita International Airport here today after developing mechanical trouble. According to company spokesmen, all 349 passengers and crew were aboard the jets operating for British Airways, Northwest Orient Airlines, and Korean Airlines (KAL). There were no reports of injuries.

Heatwave hits Australia

MELBOURNE, Jan. 10 (R)—A heatwave sent temperatures in Victoria, Australia, to 44 Centigrade, and at least 10 people collapsed and were rushed to hospital. In Southeast Australia, a raging bushfire which has so far destroyed 4,000 hectares of tinder-dry woodland.

Jimmy Connors challenged as tennis ace

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (R)—Jimmy Connors' reputation as the U.S. tennis player may be challenged by the sport's fastest star, 19-year-old John McEnroe, in the 400,000-dollar U.S. Open tournament opening at Madison Square Garden today. The two men are drawn in the same four-man preliminary group, where they clash tomorrow night. They could also meet for a second time in Sunday's final.



Jubilant Vietnam-backed Kampuchean rebels celebrate 'liberation' of An Giang province. (Labbe/Gamma photo)

Government troops reported fighting back

Sihanouk confident U.N. will hear him

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, Jan. 10 (Agencies)—Kampuchean (Cambodian) government troops were reported fighting back today against Vietnamese-led invasion forces in several areas, including the outskirts of Phnom Penh. The report from a senior Kampuchean foreign ministry official who spoke to a Thai border officer across the frontier in this southern town was the first from the Vietnamese-backed government of Premier Pol Pot on the fighting since the Kampuchean capital fell last Sunday.

The insurgents set up a people's revolutionary council in Phnom Penh on Monday and the new regime has since been recognised by Vietnam, Laos and all Soviet-bloc Eastern European countries except Romania. In addition to the action around Phnom Penh, the official was quoted as saying fighting was going on in unspecified areas of eastern and southern Kampuchea.

Western diplomatic sources in Bangkok, however, believed the main fighting has now spread farther west.

Thai officials reported earlier today that a letter addressed to Thai foreign minister Upadit Pachayangkum from Kampuchean deputy premier Ieng Sary had been delivered at the border by five Kampucheans.

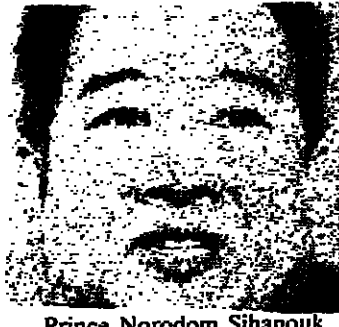
The letter's contents were still secret tonight, though there was some speculation that it might contain a request for transit rights or asylum for some Kampuchean leaders.

Thai troops this morning fired over the heads of a small group of Kampuchean soldiers who tried to cross the border about 10 km south of Aranyaprathet, military sources said. The Kampucheans retreated when the shooting started. Foreign Minister Upadit told reporters in Bangkok his government had measures ready to deal with any fresh influx of refugees from Kampuchea. He did not elaborate.

Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanand and Mr. Upadit met



Heng Samrin



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

the Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand, Hoang Bao Son, in Bangkok for two hours this afternoon, but details of their talks were not disclosed.

Mr. Upadit said before the meeting he had summoned the ambassador to brief him on a statement by the five non-communist members of the Association of Southeast Asian States (ASEAN) issued yesterday.

The statement deplored the escalation of the conflict and urged the United Nations to take steps to restore peace in Indochina.

The news agency of the new pro-Vietnamese revolutionary council in Phnom Penh today accused what it termed "international reactionaries" of plotting to intervene in Kampuchea's internal affairs. It said they were pressing for an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council to hear a representative "of a government already overthrown by our people."

This was a reference to former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who earlier

this week flew to New York via Peking and is now waiting to hear whether the world body will hear him.

According to Peking, as many as 14 Vietnamese divisions were involved in the two-week campaign that took Phnom Penh. Western diplomatic sources in Bangkok estimate that up to 100,000 Vietnamese took part.

At the United Nations, Prince Sihanouk expressed confidence today that he would gain a hearing in the Security Council for his government's case against Vietnam.

After conferring for more than an hour with Security Council President Donald Mills, the Prince said all he would ask was that Vietnam be required to withdraw from his country.

The request for a council meeting to condemn Vietnam was submitted last week by Kampuchean vice-premier Ieng Sary before Phnom Penh was captured by rebel forces.

The Vietnamese-backed insurgent front of Heng Samrin, which says it is in control of Kampuchea, has urged the council to refuse to consider the complaint. It asserted this would be interference in the country's internal affairs.

But Prince Sihanouk said he had learned that a majority of the council members favoured granting him a hearing as the representative of Kampuchea.

Vance ready to receive Sihanouk

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (R)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will receive Prince Sihanouk if the prince formally asks for a meeting, the State Department said today.

Spokesman Hodding Carter said a request for a meeting had not yet been made. He said something more formal was required than the prince's statement after arriving in New York yesterday that he planned to see the Secretary of State.

The prince, seeking to curb

In an attempt to 'show the flag' U.S. to send F-16s to Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (Agencies)—The United States is sending 12 F-15 aircraft for demonstration to Saudi Arabia, which is seriously worried about the crisis in Iran, it was announced here today.

The State Department said the highly-sophisticated aircraft were being sent later this month to demonstrate their use to Saudi Arabia, which has purchased 60 at a cost of \$2.5 billion.

The timing is likely to be interpreted as an American attempt to show the flag. Saudi Arabia is just across the Gulf from Iran.

But a state department spokesman refused to confirm there was any wider purpose in sending the squadron.

She said the visit was to demonstrate the use of the aircraft. Dates of the visit had not been

determined, the spokeswoman said.

Asked whether the fighter squadron would visit any other country, she said: "None are planned at this time."

The announcement said the visit "demonstrated the continuing close relationship between Saudi Arabia and the United States and of our interest in the security of the kingdom."

They will have no arms other than 20-mm guns, which are an integral part of the aircraft, she said.

The sophisticated planes and the 250 to 300 pilots and technicians connected with their operation will go to Saudi Arabia "for a short period of time"—possibly a week or slightly longer, the Pentagon said.

The F-15s would fly to Saudi Arabia and would land at several air bases there, including Riyadh. Maintenance personnel will be carried aboard nine C-141 transports.

The Pentagon said the operation would allow U.S. pilots and technical staff to begin training Saudi airmen who would eventually form the crews of the 60 F-15s which Saudi Arabia has ordered from the United States.

The Saudi order will not begin delivery before 1980 at the earliest.

The F-15 Eagle is a one-man, twin-engine interceptor jet capable of reaching speeds of Mach 2. Earlier, the Wall Street Journal reported that President Jimmy Carter had decided to send the jets for political reasons.

As Bakhtiar prepares to fight for confidence vote, Iran's economic gloom grows

TEHRAN, Jan. 10 (Agencies)—A major power cut deepened the economic gloom in Iranian cities today as Prime Minister Shapour Bakhtiar prepared to fight for a parliamentary vote of confidence in his civilian government.

The crucial vote from both houses of parliament is essential for the survival of the government and would enable the beleaguered Shah to leave the country for the holiday he says he needs.

Heavy snow brought down high-tension lines carrying power from a hydroelectric project in Southern Iran to the national grid, and the energy ministry said electricity rationing was imposed in many cities, including Tehran.

The Shah was meanwhile reported to have handed over personal assets worth about 50 million dollars to the Pahlavi Foundation, which uses his immense wealth for charitable aims.

But his gesture apparently failed to impress political opponents campaigning to end his 37-year rule.

Small groups of demonstrators braved snow and slush in some parts of the freezing capital, defiantly waving placards in support of the exiled Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the main foe of the monarchy. Police fired into the air to disperse them.

The official radio also reported peaceful demonstrations in several other Iranian cities.

But street opposition to Dr. Bakhtiar was increasing as well. A crowd of 10,000 was reported to have demonstrated against the social democratic prime minister in the southern city of Isfahan yesterday.

The Majlis, parliament's lower house, meets tomorrow and the Senate is due to convene on Saturday to hear Dr. Bakhtiar's policy statement.

The premier, seeking to curb

months of political violence which threatens the throne, is expected to come under fierce attack during the subsequent debates in both houses.

In advance of the votes, the premier faced a further psychological setback with newspaper reports that the Bakhtiar tribes in Southwest Iran had declared their support for Ayatollah Khomeini.

Speculation that a pro-Shah army coup was in the wind had mounted yesterday after an Iranian general was quoted by a French newspaper as saying the army would not accept any government under Dr. Bakhtiar. But the military high command denied today that general Manouchehr Khosrowdadi, commander of the army's airborne division, had made the statement attributed to him by Le Figaro of Paris.

Tehran was the city hardest hit by the lack of power. In addition to rationing of national grid electricity, two of the capital's own power stations were not operating because of fuel shortages caused by political strikes in the southern oilfields.

Although the oil workers have promised to produce enough for domestic refineries, a railway strike delayed the arrival of tanker trains at Tehran depots.

Hundreds of passengers were stranded by snow which reduced visibility at Mehrabad airport, already affected by a strike of civil aviation staff, and forced the cancellation of all flights.

About 3,000 professors and students at Aryamehr Technical University returned to the campus today after troops guarding it moved out, apparently on orders from their commanders.

The university was placed under military guard and closed last November after a day of rioting in Tehran which led to the establish-

ishment of a military government—now defunct.

In Paris, the Ayatollah Khomeini today denounced what he called a government-inspired plot to spread terror in Tehran and possibly leading to a military coup.

In a message to his followers, he said that government agents were distributing leaflets in Tehran and in the provinces, calling on demonstrators to attack people named as the Shah's agents and Savak (political police) members.

The exiled Ayatollah said the Iranian people should neutralise such a plot by continuing their strikes and demonstrations until the Shah was forced to leave.

There have been recent reports of mobs lynching alleged Savak officers and setting fire to their property.

In the message, the Ayatollah urged his supporters to stop those who tried to attack and burn down houses of alleged Savak agents.

Alia adds flights to America route

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (I.T.)—The U.S. government has granted approval of a request by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, to add two flights to the present twice-weekly service between Amman and New York City, it was announced here today.

All four flights may now also be extended beyond New York to Houston, Texas, and Alia's Chairman Ali Ghandour indicated that one or more of the direct U.S.-Middle East 747 flights would be originating out of Houston by April.

Mr. Ghandour, who is New York to officially open the airline's new Fifth Avenue street level ticket offices, and for meetings with the North American staff to discuss marketing strategies for 1979.

The airline inaugurated the only nonstop service between the North American continent and the Arab World, operated by an Arab carrier in July, 1977, and added a second flight in October of the same year. The flights are operated in consortium with Syrian Arab Airlines, utilizing Alia's new Boeing 747-200 jumbo jets.

The airline has carried nearly 50,000 people in both directions since the start of service. During 1979, the Chairman noted, despite an expected slowdown in the U.S. and world economies, Alia will enjoy a growth on the U.S.-Jordan route, as more group tours visit Jordan and the Holy Land, and American and Canadian business executives continue to travel to the Middle East in ever-increasing numbers aboard Alia nonstop flights.

Cyprus factions agree to resume intercommunal talks

NICOSIA, Jan. 10 (R)—Both the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot sides have agreed to resume intercommunal talks on Cyprus based on an agenda proposed by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, it was announced here today.

A Cyprus government spokesman said today that President Spyros Kyprianou told U.N. special representative Galindo Pohl that his administration accepts the immediate resumption of the long-stalled talks on the basis of Mr. Waldheim's suggestions.

The Turkish-Cypriot news agency TAK said today that Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş told Mr. Pohl last night that his side was ready to take part in talks within the framework put forward by Mr. Waldheim. Mr. Denktaş was quoted by

TAK as telling reporters last night: "The Cyprus problem would be solved easier if Greek-Cypriots gave up their claims of a Cypriot nation and accepted the fact that Cyprus is a bi-communal state."

However the Prime Minister of the self-proclaimed Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Mustafa Cagatay, was quoted as saying the Turkish-Cypriots would start the negotiations with "some reservations" but he did not elaborate.

Although the Waldheim suggestions have not been released, informed sources on the Greek-Cypriot side said they follow the same lines as a 12-point plan put forward by the United States last November, although they are more general.

The American plan, prepared with the active involvement of Bri-

tain and Canada, calls for the creation of a federal government with separate Greek and Turkish regions, with some of the territory seized by Turkish troops in 1974 being returned to Greek-Cypriots.

Intercommunal talks aimed at solving the issue have been stalled since April 1977.

The Cyprus government spokesman said the full text of Mr. Waldheim's agenda would be published as soon as his consent is obtained.

The sources said that the secretary-general's plan follows exactly the American proposals on the key point of Varosha, the Greek-Cypriot resort area of Famagusta, which is now a luxury ghost town.

Under the American plan, the Varosha area would be resettled

under U.N. auspices, starting as soon as intercommunal talks resume.

According to unconfirmed reports in the Greek-Cypriot sector, this prompted one of the reservations put forward by the Turkish-Cypriots, who are said to argue that resettlement should only start when sufficient progress is made in the negotiations.

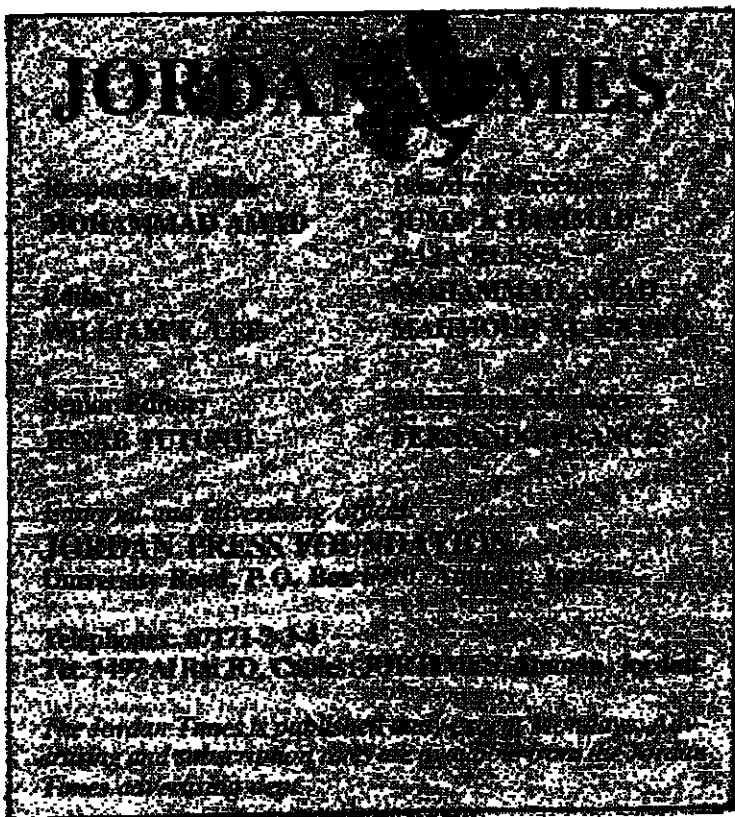
The unconfirmed reports said the Turkish-Cypriot side was also making three more reservations: —that the agenda should omit any reference to U.N. resolutions, —that during talks, the Greek-Cypriots should undertake not to resort to international forums, and that the Greek side should lift the blockade on ports and airfields in the Turkish-Cypriot sector, as well as the general economic embargo.

In Vienna, Greece and Turkey held a second session of talks today on a dispute over the delineation of the Aegean continental shelf, their biggest issue of conflict after Cyprus.

Greek sources said it was too early to be optimistic or pessimistic about the outcome of the current talks, the seventh round in two years of backstage negotiations.

The two countries have come close to war over the Aegean shelf, which is thought to be rich in oil and other minerals.

Greece says it should have a continental shelf for its 3,000 islands in the Aegean, while Turkey argues that its Anatolian coastline extends midway into the Aegean, in some cases overlapping Greek islands.



Cause and effect

There is an interesting—and, ultimately, perhaps critical—conjunction between the continuing crisis in Iran and the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks. Iran's troubles are clearly having a decided effect on the attitude of the two principals, Egypt and Israel, and their "full partner", the United States, towards the resumption of the talks and the push for a final treaty.

The Iranian crisis is being seen as a test of the agility of the Carter administration in foreign affairs generally, and whatever happens there, will to a large extent determine the shape of the new network of alliances which Washington is trying to put together worldwide. Just as the administration's "let-down" of Taiwan for the sake of relations with China is feeding new suspicions in certain quarters about America's loyalty to its allies, so is Washington's seemingly muddled reaction to the emergence of new political forces in Iran being watched for similar pointers in many other quarters as well.

Israel has very direct concerns about Iran. It has been getting about three-quarters of its crude oil supplies from Iran, and there have been indications from the Shah's opponents, from the National Front to the Ayatollah Khomeini, that this policy might not continue in the future. The effect of this will almost certainly be to make the Israelis less keen to give up the Sinai oil fields which the Israelis have been developing at great expense (and which they continue to pour money into, despite the supposed imminence of the deadline for handing those fields back to Egypt). The U.S. has offered to make up the difference for Israel during the present shortages of Iranian oil, but it's doubtful that this arrangement can continue indefinitely—especially when many American taxpayers are already howling about the \$11 billion price tag which Israel is putting on peace.

Egypt, finally, has its own concerns, shared by some of its Arab financial backers, about the implications of the events in Iran on the future geopolitical balance in the region. As this is also the engine which drives American foreign policy, President Sadat once more finds himself in sympathy with American aims in the region.

So we can expect to see some more stalling by all concerned in the peace talks, while the dust in Iran is allowed to settle, and while the three parties re-evaluate their future options.

And that only goes to show how the incompleteness of the Camp David approach—in which peace is perceived not so much as an end but as a means to an end—has allowed a Middle East settlement to become a hostage to events and forces far beyond the control of the people whom continued conflict will most affect.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian newspapers Wednesday continue to dismiss the idea that the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks are to be resumed shortly "inspite of the optimistic press reports to this effect," as AL RA'I puts it.

The newspaper says the new factors that have come upon the world economic situation as a result of the rise in energy prices and threats by the Iranian opposition against the United States and Israel make it extremely difficult for one to imagine an early resumption of the negotiations for conclusion of a bilateral peace treaty.

The newspaper thinks that once the U.S. slightly feels that its wide-ranging interests are threatened in the Arab World it would wash its hands from the Camp David agreements in order to preserve these interests and protect them from being exposed to danger as is now happening in Iran.

Al Ra'i calls upon Washington to "rectify the process of negotiations to include all parties of the dispute with the aim of reaching a just and comprehensive peace to the area."

AL DUSTOUR refers to recent statements by Israeli officials that the ensuring of Israel's oil needs from Sinai and the Gulf of Suez is a pre-condition for Israel's signing a peace treaty with Egypt. The newspaper also refers to an Israeli government statement that Israel will soon allow the resumption of settlements in the West Bank on a large scale.

The newspaper warns that supplying the Israeli military establishment with the Egyptian oil in the present sensitive stage is bound to invigorate Israel's adamant stands and consolidate its economy which is deeply penetrating into occupied Arab territories.

It behooves Cairo to make any discussion on the Egyptian supply to Israel conditional on elimination of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Israel's recognition of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people and total withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, the newspaper advises.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

JORDAN WEEKLY CALENDAR has resumed publication each Friday on a regular basis. We would like to draw our readers' attention to the fact that the Jordan Times must be informed of events to be included in this column well in advance; the deadline is 12:00 noon Thursday.

This is to ensure that all events for the following week are listed, as they will continue to be listed—without charge—daily under WHAT'S GOING ON.

TV networks use Amman as base for watching Iran

By Terry McBryde
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 10—American and British television networks are now using Amman as their Middle East Base for collecting news broadcasts for satellite transmissions to the West.

The networks chose Amman because of its "convenient ground station, well-located facilities, good airport and air charter service," Mr. Mike Dunk, American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) producer in the Mideast told the Jordan Times. "Jordan's TV technicians know what it's all about," said Mr. Dunk in praising the service in Amman.

For the last 35 days there has been a daily flight chartered by the TV networks from Amman to Tehran and back to bring films of the crisis on Iran, Mr. Dunk said.

"Sometimes other news services also share the expenses of the daily Arab Wings flights to Iran, including the Financial Times, Time Magazine and the Daily Telegraph," he said.

"The dangers have great in going to Iran as far as collisions are concerned, due to ground control strikes. Some of the TV crews have also been arrested in Iran by the secret police," he added.

Mr. Dunk had previously come to Amman to handle ABC's coverage of the crisis in Lebanon. Any news from Beirut, Syria or Iraq would be transmitted to London or New York from Amman now that the production staff are based out of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel here, he said.

"The press guys are on the phone here at the hotel all day long. 'Get me New York; get me London.' You'd think the hotel staff would get annoyed, but they do it with a smile," he added.

Jordan Fertiliser Industry Co. signs loan agreement

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—The Arab Petroleum Investment Corporation (APICORP) is to grant the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company a loan of \$10 million and 35 million Saudi riyals with the guarantee of the Jordanian government, according to an agreement signed here today.

The agreement was signed for APICORP by its General Manager and Chief Executive Dr. Nureddin Farrag and for Jordan by Finance Minister Mohammad Dabbas and President of the National Planning Council Dr. Hanna Odeh in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company.

APICORP holds ten per cent of the company's capital which amounts to JD 40 million.

Direct dialling opened between Amman and Aqaba

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—Direct dialling between Aqaba and Amman is now in effect. Minister of Communications Dr. Sa'id Tal officially opened the direct microwave channels system today between Amman and Aqaba.

However, the direct dialling has actually been in operation for some weeks.

Dialling 04 in Amman and then the Aqaba number, and dialling 06 in Aqaba and the Amman number will bring direct communication.

According to the Director General of the Telecommunications Corporation Mohammad Shahed Ismail, there are now 60 microwave lines available for contact with Aqaba. The corporation will soon put into commercial service another similar system between Amman and Salt, he said.

Economic News Roundup

Jordan to buy 45,000 tons of wheat from the U.S.

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—Agreement was reached here today for the purchase by Jordan of 45,000 tons of American wheat. The signing of an agreement to this effect will take place here sometime next week. Agreement on the deal came at a meeting today between Minister of Supply Marwan Al Qassem and Director of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Christopher Russell.

Cabinet approves relending of OPEC loan

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—The Cabinet today approved the relending of a \$7 million loan obtained from OPEC's special fund to the Arab Potash Company to help it carry out its projects.

National News Roundup

Television Fees draft law approved by Cabinet

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—The Cabinet today approved the new television fees draft law by which fees for television licences will be collected by the Jordan Electricity Company.

Two roads to Ma'an are reopened

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—The Public Security Directorate announced today that the Ma'an - Aqaba road and the Ma'an Shobak road are now open for traffic, while work is still going on for reopening the Ma'an - Wadi Musa road. Heavy rain over the past two days had resulted in the blocking of these roads, the announcement said.

Ministry denies report on appointment of mayors

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—An official source at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs today categorically denied a newspaper report that the ministry intends to introduce a system to appoint mayors of municipalities rather than maintain the election system. Proposed amendments to the municipalities law reaffirm the democratic system of election but suggest that directors of municipalities be appointed to supervise the implementation of the municipalities' projects, the source said. The appointed director, it added, would be working closely with the mayors and would by no means encroach on their status or legal authority.

NOTEBOOK

Candles of confusion

By Rami G. Khouri

The theory is often suggested that people's attention can usually be diverted from a country's pressing domestic political troubles by focusing attention instead on foreign affairs, particularly when the foreign affairs safety valve can hold out the promise of material benefits for the population. It is also often suggested that in the case of Egypt, the monumental domestic socio-economic pressures on the government can be alleviated by promises of how peace will bring prosperity, or at least large injections of American aid and military hardware. This is a theme that has been regularly, even insistently, pushed by American officials during the past year. The Camp David framework agreements for peace will bring prosperity to Egypt because its resources can then be channelled towards socio-economic development, instead of towards the war with Israel—so the American suggestion goes. This interplay between domestic political forces and international politics is important, for the Middle East as everywhere else, but I have a sneaky feeling that we should apply it to what is happening in the United States' domestic political arena, and not to the Egyptian arena, if we are to come out with a more accurate picture of why the Camp David peace process is moving nowhere quickly, and why, in the end, it will be counter-productive.

This is the third year of President Carter's four-year term, and the line-up of presidential aspirants for the 1980 election in the United States is starting to take shape. Mr. Carter has performed better in his second year in office than he did in his first, and he has learned, as have all recent American presidents, that flashy foreign policy "breakthroughs" with lots of television coverage can go a long way to increasing political popularity at home.

Now that the presidential race is about to start moving, it is already obvious that Mr. Carter's strongest challenge will come from the conservative wing of the American electorate, a trend that has been foreshadowed by the so-called "taxpayers' revolt" in the United States and the bitter fight for the Panama Canal treaties. When the right wing challenges Mr. Carter's Mideast policies, it will only force him to repeat the standard American politician's pledges to support the security of Israel, defend its right to exist and light a candle for the memory of Golda Meir and Hubert Humphrey every Sunday, or Saturday, or whenever one lights political candles to clear the darkness that politicians have to tread through when dealing with the pro-Israeli forces in Congress and the American population as a whole.

If this were to happen—as it usually has—in a vacuum of Mideast peace-making efforts, one wouldn't worry too much, on the basis that more silly pledges piled upon mountains of past silly pledges (remember Lyndon Johnson's ironclad commitment to protect the "territorial integrity" of all nations in the Middle East?) don't make much difference to anyone. But these events are not taking place in a vacuum today. Rather, they are happening within the

framework of the Camp David frameworks.

Those have now reached the point where the big a between the USA, Egypt and Israel is not about the acceptance or effectiveness of the Israeli-designed "full autonomy" for the Palestinians in occupied Gaza and the West Bank. It is about the absurdly tangential point of linking the Sinai to Israel to a specific timetable for Palestinian "autonomy" the factors of domestic politics in America start bearing Jimmy Carter, as they will this year, even this month, a little choice but to lean towards Israel while sending a trotting family on goodwill trips here and there in an show that he is not, really, leaning towards Israel. In pressures of domestic politics will probably cause a tangential American concern with the linkage issue to go crazy.

Mr. Carter's desire to pull a foreign policy trick, electoral magician's hat will only increase the tendency now pushing him towards pushing Egypt and Israel into an ingless agreement on the linkage issue that is supposed to Sinai peace to an overall Mideast settlement. While will thus lean hard to solve the linkage problem, the domestic political gains for Mr. Carter's electoral battle in Egypt, Israel and the United States will have forgotten cornerstone of the Camp David framework according to any plan for the Palestinians—has been resounding by everyone outside the White House, Cairo and Knesset.

It reminds me of the old window story. When some trying to get inside a room to fix a broken window, they room's door was broken, and they spent so much time door to get into the room that they never had time window, which was their aim in the first place. We and American-Israeli-Egyptian peace-making circus intensely on resolving the linkage issue that it has lost more fundamental problem of solving the stateless enfranchisement of the Palestinian people. They are the assumption that the autonomy plan is a sufficient linkage to the Sinai accord, while the message that belittled out to them from the rest of the Arab World importantly from the Palestinians themselves, is that onomy plan is not at all acceptable. The repair crew is so much time fixing the linkage door that it has lost a Palestinian window that is the heart of the problem it is to be solving.

Mr. Carter's domestic constraints will only cause him bigger mess of the Mideast peace-making moves he is orchestrating. This may help his re-election chances, but help bring peace and justice to the Holy Land. He show this the next time he lights a candle, on Sunday: whenever.

Yarmouk University to build industrial complex prior to campus construction

EDITOR'S NOTE: Production errors regrettably resulted in the following story, on the industrial complex at Yarmouk University, appearing in a confused and illegible form in yesterday's Jordan Times. We apologise for the error and reprint the story here in full.

By Serene R. Farraj
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—The establishment of an industrial complex at Yarmouk University came as result of various factors," said Mr. Ra'ef Nijem, Director of the Engineering Office at Yarmouk University.

Mr. Nijem told the Jordan Times that, according to the master plan prepared for Yarmouk University, the total area to be built will be approximately 1,132,000 square metres. Due to the volume of construction involved, the university took a decision to introduce mechanisation in the construction.

Mr. Nijem said: "The university decided to establish an industrial complex at the south end of the campus. This complex will include a precast concrete factory, block manufacturing factory, cement products factory, crushing and sieving plant, a joinery shop, steel

shop and an aluminum shop."

Mr. Nijem stated that the complex will produce all elements required for the buildings. It will also produce all the furniture required for the university manufactured on a standard and modular basis. The cost of the locally produced furniture will be lower than that of imported furniture, as the university is exempted from customs on imported raw materials.

The decision was influenced by several factors:

Time—The traditional method of construction would require not less than 30 to 40 years for the completion of the structures, while mechanisation will reduce this period to less than half.

Standard of workmanship—Due to the migration of labour to neighbouring Arab countries, the standard of workmanship has suffered. By adopting mechanisation, it is possible to produce a factory-controlled product with less sophisticated labour.

Quality control—All precast elements from the factory will be controlled for quality before being transported to the erection site, thus ensuring a uniform and standard product.

Cost—Mechanisation will lower the cost of structures, relative to the conventional method.

"After completing the construction, this industrial complex will be used for training engineering students at Yarmouk University, and for research. It will

also contribute toward the development of the northern region of the country," said Mr. Nijem.

Furthermore, Mr. Nijem said that the regional planning consultants for the Irbid Governorate are now considering the establishment of two main centres, one at Irbid city, the other one at Yarmouk University, as industrial and educational centres.

Mr. Nijem concluded that late this year the Engineering Office will invite tenders for the first phase of construction which will

include the Faculty of Engineering and the completion of the industrial complex at Yarmouk University.

Dr. Adnan Badr, Yarmouk University's tender for the cover equipment net production of material in the building of 11 Contractors will be operate the plant. I plant itself will remain of the university it after the contract his work.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Painting Exhibit

An exhibition of paintings by Egyptian artist Ahmad display at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00

Guitar Concert

The British Council presents a classical guitar recital Byzantine. The programme includes compositions by Bach, Rodrigo and Albeniz. The performance starts at 8:00 p.m. and free tickets are available at the reception desk.

Children's Film

The Goethe Institute presents a children's film in Gerit "Ich Kann Auch ne Arche Bauen" by Hark Bohm. The at 4:30 p.m. and is subtitled in English

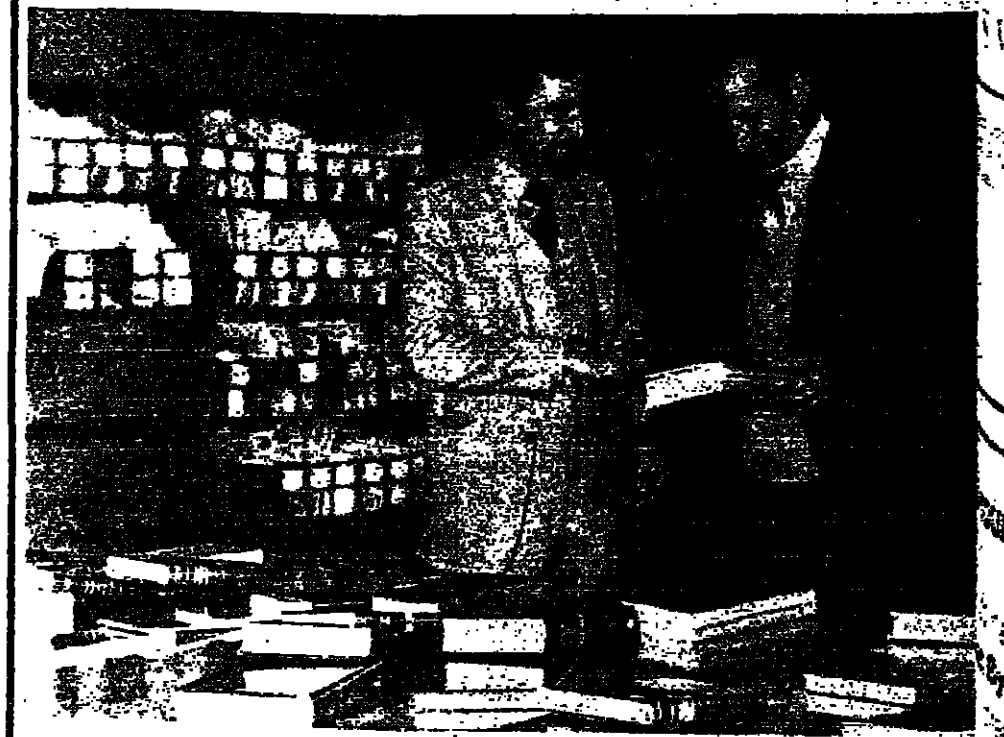
Transport minister back from Riyadh

AMMAN, Jan. 10 (JNA)—Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat this evening returned home after representing Jordan at the meetings of the Supreme Commission of the Hijaz Railway Line which met for three days in Riyadh.

Transport ministers of Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia discussed the commission's third and fourth reports which included the results of studies conducted on offers submitted by international companies for conducting a feasibility study on operating the railway line.

Later in February the commission will meet in Amman to choose the company or companies that will conduct the feasibility study.

German group presents books to U. of Jordan



Mr. Gunther Knies (left) of the West German embassy in Amman Wednesday presents agriculture in German and in English to the University of Jordan as a gift from the German research society.

Jordanian company finds the recipe for success in the pharmaceutical industry



Entrance to the factory on a hill above Salt

Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company's climbing sales have inspired other companies to join in the medicine making business.

This is the first of a two-part series on the pharmaceutical industry in Jordan.

By Ian Kellas
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — You may not be in a mood to appreciate the state of success as you nurse a splitting headache and wish your Renin. But that aspirin is the product of what is probably Jordan's most successful industry.

The Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co. (APM), established against the advice of its ability report about a decade has been growing at well over 10 per cent a year since then. It is, according to Dr. Subhy, APM Managing Director, member One in Jordan as far as its ability goes. And it has worth about JD 3 million a

year. This is fairly remarkable considering that Jordan has no pharmaceutical raw materials of its own. Everything is imported from the West (mainly from the West) down to the brown-tinted capsules to put the medicines in. What happens here is that the capsules are dried, powdered, mixed, compressed or liquified into bottles and packages. Some of them are sugar coated in a mous-spinning cauldrons that the little red pills around our on end. From the beginning, APM took independent line. There was little government involvement, and indeed the government only holds eight per cent of the company's shares, with the remainder divided between 9,000 shareholders, nearly all of whom are Jordanians. The company also decided to rely as little as possible on foreign experts, and it has managed quite well on its own.

One of the reasons they have been successful and APM managers tell you first of all that "it is a very, which pays." APM has its mark mainly as an exporter 80 per cent of its sales abroad, and it is this side of its success which has grown quickly to compete successfully with Western drug companies. The standard of production is of a high quality.

The company has won itself a market in countries like Syria and Iraq which have indigenous pharmaceutical industries of their own, by concentrating on rather sophisticated drugs that are more difficult to produce. APM also exports to the Gulf countries, but one of its most successful markets has been in Nigeria. Now because of new restrictions there, the company is no longer able to do business itself but a local company is still operating under APM licence (probably the first Jordanian manufacturing licence to be sold abroad).

The company now employs about 300 people. Training is mostly done internally, although occasionally APM sponsors its employees in studies abroad. "We have not suffered at all from the brain drain," Dr. Tieby told the Jordan Times. And according to his assistant, Dr. Farouk Omani, who has responsibilities for personnel, this is because the company does all it can to make its employees "feel they are a part of the firm."

Pay at the factory is reportedly good by local standards. But on top of the basic wage, a worker can earn up to five months additional salary through various incentive and productivity bonuses. The firm takes a paternalistic interest in its employees, continuously assessing them not just for productivity but for things like "obedience" and giving them bonuses when they get married or have babies.

But although the company seems to be run on rather authoritarian lines, there is no separate deluxe dining hall for the managers. Everyone eats together at the main canteen.

The fact that about three-quarters of the company's employees are women is probably very important in explaining the stability of the workforce. Dr. Omani recounts how difficult it was initially to persuade the people of Salt to allow their daughters to come and work in the factory at all. So there is little fear that they will now emigrate to the Gulf.

One of the unusual decisions taken by the company was to set



The factory's research laboratories

up its factory in Salt. It chose that ancient city not for its name, but principally for its climate. Being up in the hills and in a comparatively green area, it is much less dusty than Amman. The town's water supply — essential for the industry — is plentiful.

APM is one of the first firms in Jordan to run its own research and development department. One particular problem with marketing drugs in this part of the world is that they have to be stable in the most extreme climates. So a certain amount of experimentation and adaptation has to be undertaken.

The research department, set up little more than a year ago, is housed in a separate block just up the hill from the main factory. White-coated figures hurry down the corridors and photography is strictly forbidden. The company has reason to be nervous, because according to Dr. Tieby, it is just about to come out with an original drug of its own developing — an announcement which other pharmacists I spoke to greeted with disbelief. The drug is apparently for gastro-intestinal ailments, and it should be put on the market some time next year.

The company is about to embark on a very ambitious programme of expansion. Between now and 1985, it will be spending

from JD 10 to 15 million on a new factory sited on an industrial estate on the outskirts of Salt. APM's workforce will be tripled to 1,000 (making for something of a housing problem) and the company will be diversifying its products into six new fields besides medicines.

These will include, for instance, veterinary products, household disinfectants, cosmetics and agro-chemicals. At the moment the company produces 14 different groups of drugs — the biggest sellers by far are the antibiotics. To these will be added 47 new groups. By 1985 the firm should be producing 500 million pills a year, 400 million capsules and two million tubes of ointment.

Construction of the new factory is scheduled to begin early next year and it should be in production by 1980, Dr. Tieby said.

APM has clearly come up with a good recipe not just for aspirins, but for commercial success as well. Rival pharmaceutical companies tend to explain this success slightly differently from APM officials. But no less than five of these companies have been sufficiently impressed to venture into the business of manufacturing pharmaceuticals of their own in Jordan.

Details are given in the next article.



Women make up most of the work force at the Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co. (above and below).



LOCAL

EXCHANGE

RATES

U.S. dollar	293.00/295.00
U.K. sterling	590.00/594.00
West German mark	157.80/158.80
Swiss franc	175.40/176.50
French franc	68.90/69.30
Italian lire	(for every 100)
Japanese yen	35.10/35.30
(for every 100)	148.70/149.60
Dutch guilder	146.00/146.90
Belgian franc	(for every ten)
100.10/100.70	
Swedish crown	67.40/67.80

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	5,531	6,580	6,610	6,600
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	1,241	13,900	13,950	13,920
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	1,288	1,100	1,120	1,100
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	837	0,920	—	0,930
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1,452	1,330	1,350	1,350
Jordan Tobacco And Cigarette Co.	JD 5,000	376	8,000	—	8,000
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	855	—	—	8,550
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	225	4,500	4,550	4,500
Bank of Jordan Co.	JD 5,000	1,428	7,000	—	7,250
Jordan National Bank Co.	JD 5,000	1,420	6,900	7,150	7,100

Total volume traded, Wednesday, Jan. 10: JD 14,653

Total number of shares traded: 4,667

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of maturity	Selling price
Government Development Bonds	JD 10,000	785	78	1985	10,070

Total volume traded: JD 785

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YWCA

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We would like to announce the opening of Arabic language courses for foreigners.

The course for beginners will be every Monday and Saturday from 4:30 - 6:00 p.m., starting on Monday Jan. 15. The advanced course will be every Wednesday and Thursday from 5:00 - 6:30 p.m., starting Wednesday Jan. 17.

You can still catch up, if you register with ph. no. 41793, YWCA's Office, only until Saturday evening.

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TODAY'S WEATHER

There will be a slight rise in temperatures with low clouds appearing in the morning. In Aqaba Gulf there will be northerly winds and calm seas.

Overnight Minimum	Daytime Maximum
3	12
10	19
10	20
3	14

TONIGHT IS YOUR LAST CHANCE

to hear
Julian Byzantine
free

at the British Council Centre
At 20:00

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Abdullah Abu Zeid hereby announces that he has sold his restaurant named

CAPTAIN'S CABIN
in AQABA

having no more relation with it. It is also his pleasure to announce that he will open his new restaurant in Amman near the Orthodox Club. The opening date will be announced soon.

COOK AS A WHITBY SEAMAN IN THE ENTRIES OF THE 'MUSTER ROLL' BETWEEN 1747-54

Journal Ship of Whitby

A MUSTER ROLL of the *Journal Ship of Whitby*

Names of OFFICERS and CREW	Post on Board	Where born, and Place of Abode	Age	Remarks
Mr. Richard E. Cook	Master	Whitby	34	Commander of the ship
Mr. John Smith	First Mate	Whitby	28	Second in command
Mr. James Brown	Second Mate	Whitby	25	Third in command
Mr. Thomas White	Third Mate	Whitby	22	Fourth in command
Mr. William Black	Fourth Mate	Whitby	20	Fifth in command
Mr. Robert Green	Fifth Mate	Whitby	18	Sixth in command
Mr. Henry Lee	Sixth Mate	Whitby	16	Seventh in command
Mr. George King	Seventh Mate	Whitby	14	Eighth in command
Mr. Charles Hall	Eighth Mate	Whitby	12	Ninth in command
Mr. Philip Young	Ninth Mate	Whitby	10	Tenth in command
Mr. David Allen	Tenth Mate	Whitby	8	Eleventh in command
Mr. John Evans	Eleventh Mate	Whitby	6	Twelfth in command
Mr. William Roberts	Twelfth Mate	Whitby	4	Thirteenth in command
Mr. Robert Taylor	Thirteenth Mate	Whitby	2	Fourteenth in command
Mr. James Wilson	Fourteenth Mate	Whitby	1	Fifteenth in command
Mr. Thomas Moore	Fifteenth Mate	Whitby	0	Sixteenth in command
Mr. William Clark	Sixteenth Mate	Whitby	0	Seventeenth in command
Mr. Robert Lewis	Seventeenth Mate	Whitby	0	Eighteenth in command
Mr. James Walker	Eighteenth Mate	Whitby	0	Nineteenth in command
Mr. Thomas Young	Nineteenth Mate	Whitby	0	Twentieth in command
Mr. William King	Twentieth Mate	Whitby	0	Twenty-first in command
Mr. Robert Hall	Twenty-first Mate	Whitby	0	Twenty-second in command
Mr. James Lee	Twenty-second Mate	Whitby	0	Twenty-third in command
Mr. Thomas King	Twenty-third Mate	Whitby	0	Twenty-fourth in command
Mr. William Hall	Twenty-fourth Mate	Whitby	0	Twenty-fifth in command
Mr. Robert Lee	Twenty-fifth Mate	Whitby	0	Twenty-sixth in command
Mr. James King	Twenty-sixth Mate	Whitby	0	Twenty-seventh in command
Mr. Thomas Hall	Twenty-seventh Mate	Whitby	0	Twenty-eighth in command
Mr. William Lee	Twenty-eighth Mate	Whitby	0	Twenty-ninth in command
Mr. Robert King	Twenty-ninth Mate	Whitby	0	Thirtieth in command
Mr. James Hall	Thirtieth Mate	Whitby	0	Thirty-first in command
Mr. Thomas Lee	Thirty-first Mate	Whitby	0	Thirty-second in command
Mr. William King	Thirty-second Mate	Whitby	0	Thirty-third in command
Mr. Robert Hall	Thirty-third Mate	Whitby	0	Thirty-fourth in command
Mr. James Lee	Thirty-fourth Mate	Whitby	0	Thirty-fifth in command
Mr. Thomas King	Thirty-fifth Mate	Whitby	0	Thirty-sixth in command
Mr. William Hall	Thirty-sixth Mate	Whitby	0	Thirty-seventh in command
Mr. Robert Lee	Thirty-seventh Mate	Whitby	0	Thirty-eighth in command
Mr. James King	Thirty-eighth Mate	Whitby	0	Thirty-ninth in command
Mr. Thomas Hall	Thirty-ninth Mate	Whitby	0	Fortieth in command
Mr. William Lee	Fortieth Mate	Whitby	0	Forty-first in command
Mr. Robert King	Forty-first Mate	Whitby	0	Forty-second in command
Mr. James Hall	Forty-second Mate	Whitby	0	Forty-third in command
Mr. Thomas Lee	Forty-third Mate	Whitby	0	Forty-fourth in command
Mr. William King	Forty-fourth Mate	Whitby	0	Forty-fifth in command
Mr. Robert Hall	Forty-fifth Mate	Whitby	0	Forty-sixth in command
Mr. James Lee	Forty-sixth Mate	Whitby	0	Forty-seventh in command
Mr. Thomas King	Forty-seventh Mate	Whitby	0	Forty-eighth in command
Mr. William Hall	Forty-eighth Mate	Whitby	0	Forty-ninth in command
Mr. Robert Lee	Forty-ninth Mate	Whitby	0	Fiftieth in command
Mr. James King	Fiftieth Mate	Whitby	0	Fifty-first in command
Mr. Thomas Hall	Fifty-first Mate	Whitby	0	Fifty-second in command
Mr. William Lee	Fifty-second Mate	Whitby	0	Fifty-third in command
Mr. Robert King	Fifty-third Mate	Whitby	0	Fifty-fourth in command
Mr. James Hall	Fifty-fourth Mate	Whitby	0	Fifty-fifth in command
Mr. Thomas Lee	Fifty-fifth Mate	Whitby	0	Fifty-sixth in command
Mr. William King	Fifty-sixth Mate	Whitby	0	Fifty-seventh in command
Mr. Robert Hall	Fifty-seventh Mate	Whitby	0	Fifty-eighth in command
Mr. James Lee	Fifty-eighth Mate	Whitby	0	Fifty-ninth in command
Mr. Thomas King	Fifty-ninth Mate	Whitby	0	Sixtieth in command
Mr. William Hall	Sixtieth Mate	Whitby	0	Sixty-first in command
Mr. Robert Lee	Sixty-first Mate	Whitby	0	Sixty-second in command
Mr. James King	Sixty-second Mate	Whitby	0	Sixty-third in command
Mr. Thomas Hall	Sixty-third Mate	Whitby	0	Sixty-fourth in command
Mr. William Lee	Sixty-fourth Mate	Whitby	0	Sixty-fifth in command
Mr. Robert King	Sixty-fifth Mate	Whitby	0	Sixty-sixth in command
Mr. James Hall	Sixty-sixth Mate	Whitby	0	Sixty-seventh in command
Mr. Thomas Lee	Sixty-seventh Mate	Whitby	0	Sixty-eighth in command
Mr. William King	Sixty-eighth Mate	Whitby	0	Sixty-ninth in command
Mr. Robert Hall	Sixty-ninth Mate	Whitby	0	Seventieth in command
Mr. James Lee	Seventieth Mate	Whitby	0	Seventy-first in command
Mr. Thomas King	Seventy-first Mate	Whitby	0	Seventy-second in command
Mr. William Hall	Seventy-second Mate	Whitby	0	Seventy-third in command
Mr. Robert Lee	Seventy-third Mate	Whitby	0	Seventy-fourth in command
Mr. James King	Seventy-fourth Mate	Whitby	0	Seventy-fifth in command
Mr. Thomas Hall	Seventy-fifth Mate	Whitby	0	Seventy-sixth in command
Mr. William Lee	Seventy-sixth Mate	Whitby	0	Seventy-seventh in command
Mr. Robert King	Seventy-seventh Mate	Whitby	0	Seventy-eighth in command
Mr. James Hall	Seventy-eighth Mate	Whitby	0	Seventy-ninth in command
Mr. Thomas Lee	Seventy-ninth Mate	Whitby	0	Eightieth in command
Mr. William King	Eightieth Mate	Whitby	0	Eighty-first in command
Mr. Robert Hall	Eighty-first Mate	Whitby	0	Eighty-second in command
Mr. James Lee	Eighty-second Mate	Whitby	0	Eighty-third in command
Mr. Thomas King	Eighty-third Mate	Whitby	0	Eighty-fourth in command
Mr. William Hall	Eighty-fourth Mate	Whitby	0	Eighty-fifth in command
Mr. Robert Lee	Eighty-fifth Mate	Whitby	0	Eighty-sixth in command
Mr. James King	Eighty-sixth Mate	Whitby	0	Eighty-seventh in command
Mr. Thomas Hall	Eighty-seventh Mate	Whitby	0	Eighty-eighth in command
Mr. William Lee	Eighty-eighth Mate	Whitby	0	Eighty-ninth in command
Mr. Robert King	Eighty-ninth Mate	Whitby	0	Ninetieth in command
Mr. James Hall	Ninetieth Mate	Whitby	0	Ninety-first in command
Mr. Thomas Lee	Ninety-first Mate	Whitby	0	Ninety-second in command
Mr. William King	Ninety-second Mate	Whitby	0	Ninety-third in command
Mr. Robert Hall	Ninety-third Mate	Whitby	0	Ninety-fourth in command
Mr. James Lee	Ninety-fourth Mate	Whitby	0	Ninety-fifth in command
Mr. Thomas King	Ninety-fifth Mate	Whitby	0	Ninety-sixth in command
Mr. William Hall	Ninety-sixth Mate	Whitby	0	Ninety-seventh in command
Mr. Robert Lee	Ninety-seventh Mate	Whitby	0	Ninety-eighth in command
Mr. James King	Ninety-eighth Mate	Whitby	0	Ninety-ninth in command
Mr. Thomas Hall	Ninety-ninth Mate	Whitby	0	Hundredth in command

Cook as a Whitby seaman. His entry in the "Muster Roll" can be seen in the Pannett Park Museum.

No. 16 Grape Lane, Whitby where Cook lodged and studied during his apprenticeship as a sailor. Some of the roof timbers were cut from the masts of old ships.



Cook's legacy preserved for visitors

By Stephanie Clark

When Captain James Cook left British shores, he carried memories of an area little known outside the United Kingdom. His birthplace, Marton-in-Cleveland, Great Ayton, the village where he went to school, and Whitby, the colourful old fishing port where he learnt his trade, have never figured largely on the tourist map. But people in Yorkshire (and now Cleveland) are determined to keep his memory alive in the area (250 miles north of London) where he grew

up and first went to sea. Last year they celebrated the 250th anniversary of his birth with the opening of the £100,000 Captain Cook Birthplace Museum in Marton. This year they are commemorating the 200th anniversary of his early death, when he was killed in Hawaii on the way back from his third successful voyage.

Captain Cook, great mariner, marine biologist, astronomer, and mathematician, left Britain determined to find "Terra Australis Incognita", the mysterious southern continent searched for by so

many seamen in the 18th century. He sailed on three incredible voyages and surveyed and mapped Australia, New Zealand and countless South Sea islands to win the reputation as one of the greatest navigators ever.

Visitors to Yorkshire can learn more about Cook's early life with the help of the Cook Heritage Trail, a detailed brochure with a route map linking the places where he lived and worked. The trail begins in Marton-in-Cleveland, the tiny village (now a suburb of industrial Middlesbrough) where he was born in

a one-roomed cottage, the son of a Yorkshire servant girl and a Scotsman who came south seeking his fortune. The cottage has long since disappeared, but visitors can see the site in Stewart Park, Marton, marked by a granite vase. His baptism is recorded in the church register at Marton parish church, and a memorial to him on the village green is made of stone from Point Hicks, Victoria, the first land he saw on the Australian coast.

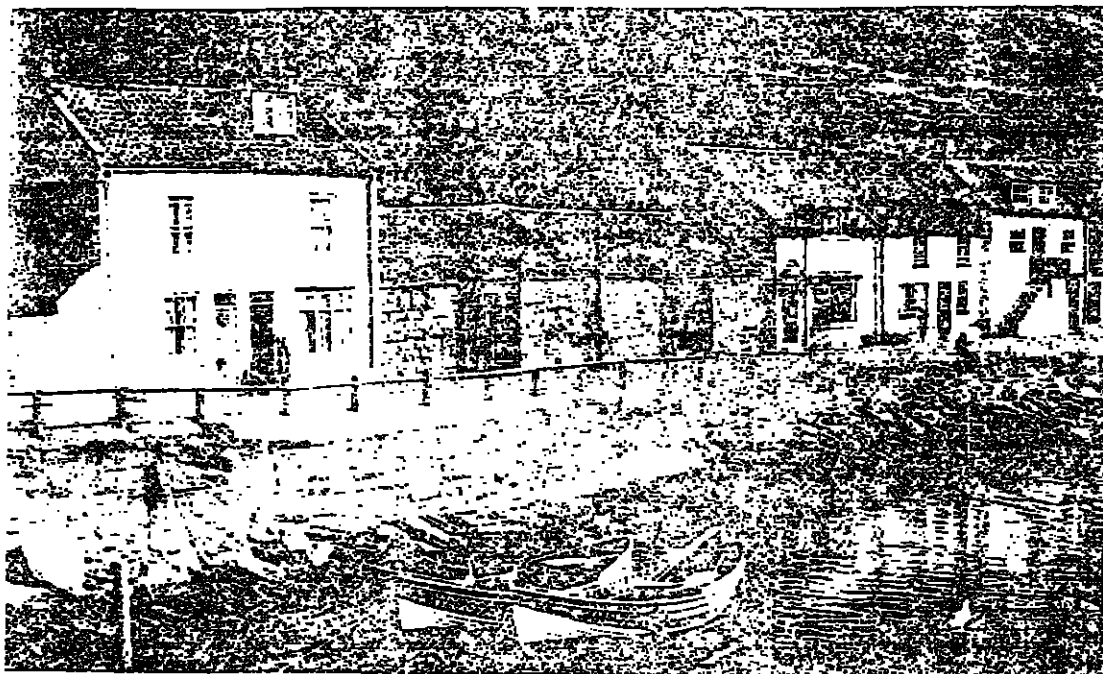
Pride of place in Marton goes to the new museum, also in Stewart Park. The galleries here reflect Cook's life at Marton, at school in Great Ayton, as an apprentice in the fishing village of Staithes, and sailing in colliers out of Whitby. A "below decks" gallery illustrates his incredible rise in rank in the Royal Navy, and other sections are devoted to his voyages to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

South from Marton lies the village of Great Ayton where the young James went to school. His father worked as a labourer at Aireyholm Farm, a brisk four-mile walk outside the village, on the slopes of Roseberry Topping, a famous Cleveland landmark. The family home in Great Ayton is marked by a memorial in stone from Point Hicks (the original building was transported to Australia in 1934, and now stands in Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne), and the Schoolhouse Museum is on the site of the building where he went to school. High on Easby Moor overlooking the village, with views across the moors to the North Sea, is the Cook Monument, erected in 1827.

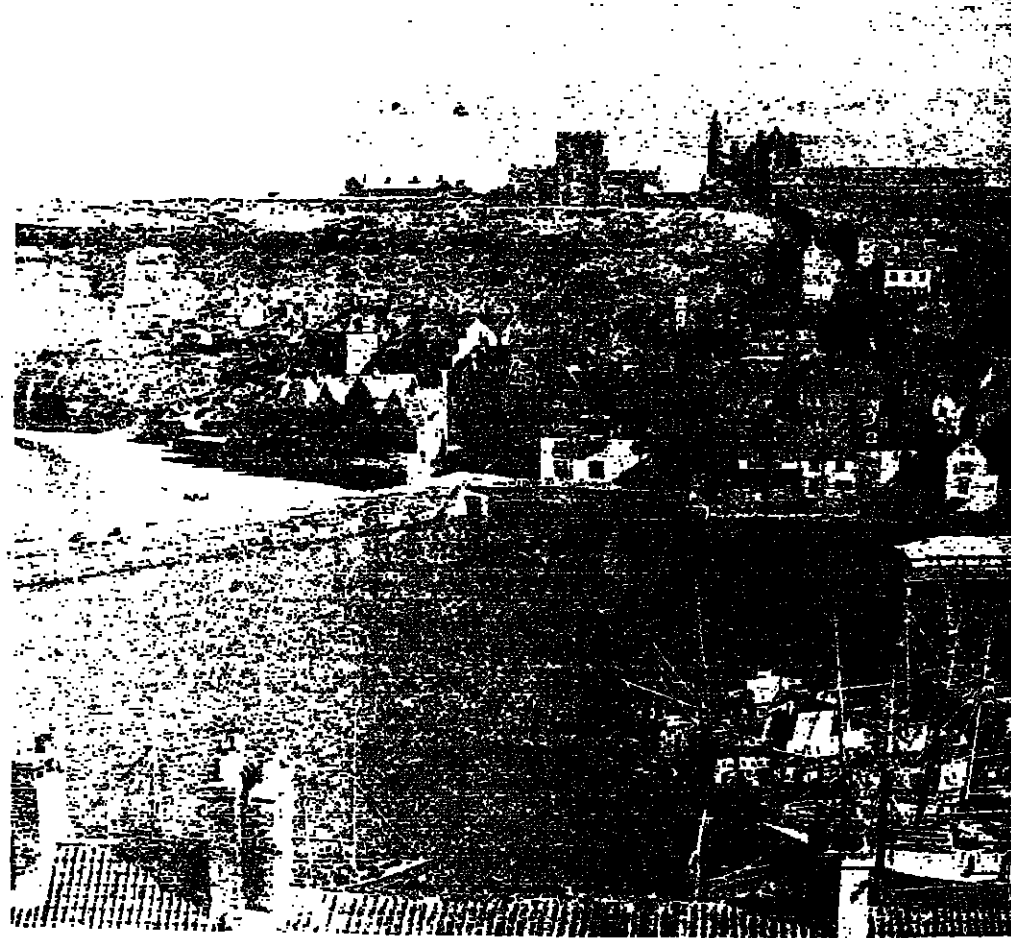
Staithes, the tiny fishing village where Cook worked as an apprentice in a grocer's shop on the seafront, has changed little since the 18th century. Fishing is still the major industry and some of the old fishwives still wear the traditional Staithes bonnets. It was here that Cook first acquired his taste for the sea.

Whitby, 10 miles down the coast, became his home when he moved to the port as an apprentice on the Whitby colliers of the Quaker coal shipper John Walker. He lodged in Walker's attic in Grape Lane, close to the harbour front, and studied navigation by the light of a candle in the evening. He learnt his craft in the Whitby colliers trading to the Baltic, and two the ships used on his great voyages -- Resolution and Endeavour -- were Whitby-built. His statue -- in characteristic pose with a roll of sea charts under his left arm and a measuring instrument in his right hand -- looks across the entrance of the harbour to the ruins of Whitby Abbey, on the summit of East Cliff. A section of Pannett Park Museum in the town is devoted to Cook and includes notes from his journal, charts and records of his service in Whitby ships.

Whitby is an ideal centre for touring Cook country. The town has always derived its livelihood from the sea, and as well as a fishing port, it is also a family seaside resort. The quaint red-roofed cottages huddled habourside in the Old Town contrast with the hotels, wide sandy beaches, golf courses, putting greens, pavilion and other facilities of a modern resort on West Cliff, the other side of the harbour.



The fishing village of Staithes, north of Whitby. It was there that Cook served as an apprentice in a shop before moving to Whitby.



Looking down on Whitby harbour. The oldest part of this Yorkshire port is round the extensive harbour at the mouth of the River Esk. Towering above ruins of Whitby Abbey, on East Cliff.

AMMAN MARKETPLACE

Restaurants

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